The Man Sun.

TO MEET SPAIN'S SQUADRON

STRATEGY BOARD WORK OUT PLANS OF OFFENCE AND DEFENCE.

day Vessels to Se so Stationed That They Can Intercept the Enemy's Ships Whether They Come to the West Indies or Off Our Coast-Ocean Pivers to Be Sent Out as Scouts to Report the Probable Bestination of the Russay .- Plans to Insure the Greson's Cafety.

WASHINGTON, April 29,-News that the Spanish fleet had salled to-day from St. Vincent. Cape Verde Islands, brought to a head the plans of the Navy Department for meeting such an emergency. Every arrangement has been made for a great naval engagement. Fast cruisers of the United States will scour the sea for the appearance of the Spanish squadron, and when the enemy is sighted will rush back under the highest steam pressure to the nearest part to soud notice of its approach. Admiral Sampson will concentrate his six armor clads in anticipation of orders to move from Cuban waters to some central point on the Atlantic ceast, whence he can reach quickly the northern or the southern seaboard.

Work on Commodore Hewell's patrol squadron will be rushed with even greater energy, so that the six vessels composing it can start out to perform the duty assigned to them. Commodere Schley's flying squadron is an ancertain quantity in the preparations for out-maavring the Spaniards. Two of his vessels, the Columbia and the Missespowill not as scents off the northern conest, but the intentions of the Government in regard to the three armored shine under his command now at Hampton Roads-the Brooklyn, the Massachusetts, and the Texas—are not disclosed. It was reported to-day that these three formidable vessels would put to sea to-morrow, but ne verification can be obtained here.

The United States Consul at St. Vincent must have been a busy man to-day. He is theperson who sent the reports about the departure of the Spanish fleet. As there is no other United States officer at that place, the despatches re-ceived here presumably came from him, alh neither the State Dedartment nor the Navy Department will say so. The first official telegram came early in the day. It said that two cruisers and three destroybad left St. Vincent at 7 o'clock this morning. Several other telegrams the same source arrived in rapid succession. Each noted corrections in those sent previously, but the last one told the straight story. According to the final despatch the four armored cruisers in the Spanish fleet and three torpede boats, presumably the destroyers about which so much interest has been shown in this country. salled in a westerly direction. The other vessels, a coilier, a transport, and three torpedo boats, took a northerly course,

West from the Cape Verde Islands He the West Indies and the coast of the United States. To the north are the Canary Islands, owned by Spain, and the Spanish coast. Judging from the information contained in the despatches to this Government, the division of the fleet which sailed north is returning to Les Pals some other Canary port, while the real fighting strength of the Spanish ferce is on its way to meet Admiral Sampson's squadren or to make an assault on American cities on the Atlantic seaboard. Interesting strategical possibilities are involved in the movement of the four armed vessals and the torpede boat destroyers. The Navy Department has made its plans to meet whatever emergency is presented, and the strategists of the United States service are satisfied that they will be able to so place the formidable squadrons of the Government to mean that the four armored cruisers and

There are several things which the naval strategists have had in consideration in arrangng their plans. Steaming up the east coast of South America to Rio the magnificent battleship Oregon is engaged in the race against time, which began at San Francisco on March 16, to a collier with them. Torpedo boat destroyers augment Admiral Sampson's squadron. With her is the gunbeat Marietta. Nows of the arpected any day. From Rie to Pernambuce the distance is separately rival of these two vessels at Rio is exthe distance is sessething more than 1,100 miles. Fernambuce is the first danger point of attack from the Spanish fleet. It is only 1,619 miles from St. Vincent to that place, and the Spanish fighters could cover the distan five or six days, going at moderate speed, in se their coal supply. The ereatest radius of danger to the Oregon is between Pernambuco and Para, the latter point about 1,800 miles from St. Vincent. It will be seen that if the Spanish armored cruisers and destroyers intend to intercept the Oregen and the Marietta, and the American vessel p right along up the coast without stopping

at Rio, the two opposing forces would meet somewhere off the Brazilian coast within the radius of danger mentioned. But the Oregon and her consort will stop at Rio for coal, and there will find despatches from the Department telling them what to do. It is extremely probable that they will be the Brooklyn, the Massachusetts, and the Texas, which, with the Oregon, would probably be able to whip the enemy' force without any great difficulty, if it not for the strength given by three torpedo boat destroyers to the four Spanish armored cruisers. The Strategy Board has undoubtedly taken these little terrors into consideration in making plans for assisting the Or egon and the Marietta, and that these are ed sufficient is evident from the confidence felt at the Navy Department that the American pattleship and gunboat will fare all right

Porto Rico is still held by the Spanish military forces, and its great value to Spain as a base o naval supplies and operations makes it quite probable that the squadron which left St. Vincent may be bound there. San Juan, the Porto Rican capital and principal port, is the only place in the West Indies suitable as a supply and operating base left open to the enemy. In attempt ing to reach it the Spanish squadron would be bliged to encounter Admiral Sampson's ships and a great battle would be fought. Its result night end the war, and would certainly mean the absolute vanquishing of the Spanish in the attempt to regain Cuba if her squadron was defeated. With the three fine armored ship under Commodore Schley's command and numerous protected vessels ready for service. of the blockading squadron would still leave the American Navy in pretty good shape

to overcome the enemy.

Another contingency for which preparations have been made is that the squadron bound west from St. Vincent will attempt to bombard cities on the New England, and perhaps the middle Atlantic, coast. The suspicious ac tivity of the Spanish Consul at Halifax in buying large coal supplies there, and action of the British Government in ordering two warships there to enforce its neutrality proclamation, have not been lost on the Strategy Board. The Spanish Consul's purchase may have been intended as a ruse, but the naval plan makers are not taking any chances. The programme they have mapped out to meet such an emergency and others that may be presented

Vincent to New York, and further than that to Itswill not do any harm to repeat what was old in these despatches the other day about the

general plan to provide for the pretection of the coast cities, without materially lessening the efficiency of the blockading squadron, and

and torpedo boats now off the northern coast of

Cubs and Cleafuegos on the south, and the host

of auxiliary ships which will be sent there as

rapidly as they are converted into fighting craft.

Dovetalling into all these arrangements are other measures taken to guard against surprise.

Orders were issued to-day by which the auxiliary

cruisers St. Paul, St. Louis, and Harvard will

receed to sea without any delay. That they have

seen directed to leave their present stations

pefore taking on their main batteries indicates

that they will not go out on an expedition to

capture merchant ships of the enemy off the

coast of Spain, The St. Paul is at Phil-

delphia undergoing the overhauling neces

sary to make her into an auxiliary fighting ship. The St. Louis and the Harvard, former!

New York, are at New York practically ready

for service with the exception of their big rifles.

It was said at the Navy Department that these

three ocean greyhounds might get away to

morrew. They will do the same work

cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis. All these

flyers will make trips far out to sea, watching

for the appearance of Spanish warships. They

are capable of such great speed that no vesse

owned by Spain could overtake them, except the torpedo beat destroyers attached to

the squadron which left St. Vincent to-day,

and as the destroyers cannot do effective

work with their explosives in a sea way, they

nland. Besides the rapid-fire guns on the five

ressels detailed for scout duty could make short

work of the destroyers, which are not well armed.

Their efficiency depends on their ability to over

ake torpedo boats and in discharging torpedes

at large vessels. Just as soon as the Columbia

or one of the other scouts sighted the Spanish

ships she would turn tail and run for the near

est port where there is a telegraph station, and

word would go to Admiral Sampson and the

other American commanders of the expected

appreach of the enemy. If Admiral Sampson had

taken station with his armerclads at Hampton

Roads, for instance, he would be guided in his

If the Spanish fleet were reported to be headed

for the West Indies the big ships would start

south under a full head of steam. If the New

England coast appeared to be the enemy's des

tination, Admiral Sampson would proceed

In anticipation of the arrival of the Paris at

Halifax the Navy Department to-day sent orders

to the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard

to begin the work of converting the American

liner into an auxiliary cruiser as soon as she

reached the yard. The commandant was told to

ont 8-pounders on the Paris at once and to

utilies the whole working force of the yard and

the saip to make her ready for sea. She will not be detained long enough to get her main battery, but will be despatched on scout duty

when the work of conversion has been cam

will become the U. S. S. Yale.

pleted. When the Paris reaches Brooklyn sh

The Naval Strategy Board was in session near

ence. None of its members would talk about

ly all day considering plans of offence and de-

the probable intent of the Spanish squadron. One

of them said that of course the board had its

opinion on the aubiect, but he did not care to tell

what it was. "You can figure it out for your-salf," he remarked. "You know the Spaniards

don't like rough weather." This was taken

outherly course which leads to the West Indies.

It is much easier than the course to the north

ern coast of the United States, and far major

for the destroyers. One thing that attracted

that the seven vessels bound west did not take

do not carry a large supply of coal and

on the veyage from Spain to the Cape Verde

Islands these attached to the Spanish fleet were

obliged to coal at sea. They can carry enough

coal, however, for making a long run at slow

peed, and, with extra loads for their us

on the four armerclads, may not suffer

for want of fuel. After all, navy officer

say it may have been a ruse to send the collier

the transport, and the three torpedo boats in the

direction of the Canaries and the four armored

ships and the destroyers toward the Wes

Indies. Both divisions could make a junc

tion at sea. It is confidently asserted

torpedo boats will never attempt to cross the

Atlantic, and the belief is general that they

have really gone back to the Canaries. The

frequency with which they must coal will make

it necessary for the collier or the transport, alee

capacity, to stay with them.

inderstood to be capable of large coal-carrying

Spain's fighting squadron is composed of the

armored cruisers Almirante Oquendo, Vin

caya, Infanta Maria Teresa, and Cristo-bal Colon, and the torpedo boat destroyers

Furer, Terror, and Pluton. The three armored

cruisers first named are sisters. All of them

are fine ships. They have been described fre

quently in the newspapers, but attention has

not been directed to their steaming radius or distance that can be covered without recoaling.

The Oquendo, Vizcaya, and Maria Teresa carry

sail 9,700 miles at the rate of 10 knots

an hour. They could proceed from St. Viacent

to Porto Rico and back again three times, and

still have nearly enough coal to make another

trip to the West Indies. They can make 20.2

knots under forced draught. The Cristobal Colon

can carry 1,200 tons of coal, besides liquid fuel

in her double bottoms. She is not as fast as the

others, but is newer and very formidable. The

coal capacity of the Furor, Terror, and Pluton

is 100 tons. Their steaming radius is not given

Late this afternoon the State Department re-

ceived a telegram dated St. Vincent, Cape

Verde Islands, saying that the Spanish fleet

had left there this morning and that later in the

day the vessels which had taken a northerly

course had returned, baving met with damage in

collision at sea. These vessels are the collier

San Francisco, the transport City of Cadiz and

three torpedo boats. The telegram was written

on a regular blank used for cable messages. It

but was unsigned. There was nothing to

indicate from whom it came. It was not sent in cipher, but in plain English, which

proved that it did not come from the United States Consul at St. Vincent. A copy of

the despatch was sent to the Navy Department

The impression is general among the offi-

cials of both departments that the despatch

was really sent from St. Vincent through Span-

ish connivance, but the officials are not able to explain why the enemy should

say that the three torpodo beats and two supply ships had returned instead of endeavoring to

make this Government believe that the fighting

craft of the westward-bound division had met

It is nearly three thousand miles from St.

Boston. It is 2,400 miles from St. Vincent to

with trouble.

addressed to the Secretary of State,

in the standard naval annuals.

,050 tons of coal each. This will enable them to

at the Navy Department that the three

some comment at the Navy Department was

north to intercept him.

novements by the information from the scout.

are not feared by the big cruisers, except clos

as that assigned to the regular

Vincent to the Canaries. The distances to Para and Pernambuco have been given. If the Spanich fighters have gone to any one of these places, it will be some time before they reach at the same time provide for meeting the Spanish force in West Indian waters. The movements of the vessels concerned will be published and the Navy Department is their destination, at least three days to the Cana ries, five ereix to the Brazilian coast, from eight not in the least apprehensive that knowledge of to ten to Porto Rico, and from thirteen to fifteen to the New England or Middle Atlantic coast, its plan will make any difference in its execution. In effect the new programme provides There are naval officers of good judgment for withdrawing Admiral Sampson's six armer who believe that the enemy's squadron has clads, or some of them, to a central point on the started back to the Canaries or to Spain, but there is not one among them on duty at the Atlantic coast, there to await information as to the probable destination of the Spanish Navy Department who does not fervently hope squadron. The place of concentration is that the seven vessels have gone to meet the so situated that the armorelads could American ships under the command of Admiral quickly return to Cuban waters if needed there, or move with despatch to any northern cities i danger of attack. Meanwhile the blookade would be maintained by the cruisers, gunboats,

All the lightehips along the Atlantic coast will be withdrawn from their stations and brought into port so that they may be in no danger from attack by Spanish war vessels or aid as guides to unfriendly navigators The Lightheuse Board has considered the advisability of this action, and to-day issued an order to all hydrographic offices and maritime exchanges notifying them that after May 1 would be removed without further lightships notice. All of these vessels are in exposed parts of the ocean, many miles from shore, and could offer no resistance to the smallest armed boat of the Spanish Navy.

THE SPANISH PLEET SAILS. at the Turpede Beats Have Already Betarnes to Mt. Vincent.

Special Cable Despatches to Tan Sun ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, April 99 .-The Spanish squadron sailed from here at 8:30 o'clock this morning. The torpedo boats Ariete, Ager and Rayo and two transports went north, presumably bound for the Canary Islands. The cruisers Viscaya, Cristebal Colon, Almirante Oquendo and Maria Teresa sailed southward and their destination is not known. They took with them three terpedo-boat destreyers.

ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, April 29. 7 P. M .- The terpedo boats Ariete, Azor, and Rayo and two transports have just returned here. The Ariete and the Azor came into collision and received alight damage. They will proceed to join the fleet to-merrow.

HOLLAND BOAT NOT YET ACCEPTED. The Naval Board on Construction Say the Vessel in Too Bangerous.

WARRYNGTON, April 29 .- No decision has been reached by the Navy Department in regard to the offer of John P. Holland to sell his submarine torpede boat, named after himself, to

the Government.
Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has recom mended that she be bought. France is trying to get the unique craft, and Mr. Rossevelt believes it to be good policy to prevent her from falling into the hands of any other nation. He also be lieves that the Holland is worthy of a trial.

The board headed by Commander Sperry, which conducted experiments with the vessel at New York, recommended that she should not be purchased. So did the Naval Board on Construction, composed of bureau chiefs of the Navy Department. The Naval Strategy Board is also opposed to her acquirement. The Sperry Board held that the bow had to be raised by a derrick to put in the Holland tarpedoes. The Holland Company say that this can be remedied

The Board on Construction held that the vessel is too dangerous for use and that only a reckless man would volunteer to operate her. They say that such men should not be intrusted with her management. Another objection of the Construction Board is that the price is too high. It is likely, however, that, despite these objections, the Navy Department will ap-point another board to test the Holland. The inventor has offered to operate the craft with his own crew, and proposed to the Navy Depart-ment to let him take her into Havana harbor.

THE PUBITAN'S "SPANISH SPY." A Beneational Vara Disproved—But a Var Bid Lose His Wits on the Puritau.

KEY WEST, April 29.-A sensational rumor has been eleculated here for three days concerning an alleged attempt of one of the Puritan's erew to blow up the monitor. It was first brought to Key West by sailors on the Detroit, who said that a Spaniard who was a fireman on the Puritan and whose term of enlistment had just expired, had been caught wrenching off the ock of a powder magazine, and that in one of his pookets was found a pawder rock with which it was presumed he intended to explode the

According to the story the man was put in from and placed aboard the Dupont. He was then brought here to be locked up in the county jail. He talked about leaving the ship and joining the Cuban insurgents.

The facts appear to be that a man in the Puritan's crew began to act queerly, and so he was watched. On Wednesday he was found in one of the turrets standing by the ammunition hoist. He had no tools and no explosives about him, but as it was thought highly improper to have a crazy man ranging the monitor at will, he was placed in confinement, but was not put

SAN FRANCISCO TO SAIL TO DAY. The New Orienns to Fellow Shortly-Both Sai

to Be Bound for Previncetown At Admiral Bunce's Navy Yard headquarters, Capt. Gilmore said yesterday that the cruiser San Francisco would probably sail to-day. is only waiting to take on board the last of her ammunition. The New Orleans will leave tomorrow or Monday, it is expected. There is a report that the two cruisers have been ordered

to Provincetown, Mass. The collier Sterling was under orders to sail vesterday at 1 P. M., but it was two hours later before the Government tugs Nina and Handy towed her out of the basin into the river. The armament of the Sterling consists of two 6-pounders. She will proceed at once to Kay West under command of Capt, Nupey.

The torpedo boat Scorpion is waiting for am munition and will sail in a few days. Her crew is on board and everything is ready for her de parture.

The first armor plates were put on the Viking and the Thespia yesterday. Fifty enlisted men arrived on the Fall River boat yesterday and were transferred to the navy yard by the tug Narkeeta.

HAYANA AND MANILA DEFENCES. The Louden Mail Asserts That They Have Been Much Underrated.

Epocial Cable Despatch to THE SUS.

LONDON, April 29.—The Daily Mail claims to have private information that the defences of Havana and Manila have been much underrated, and says that the American floets cannot bombard those places with much chance of

The Measington Didn't See the Paris

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUS. SOUTHAMPTON, April 29.-The American steamer Kensington from New York April 20 has arrived here. She reports that she did not 91. Louis and Barrard Walting Vet.

The two new auxiliary cruisers St. Louis and Harvard were anchored off Tompkinsville all day yesterday, with steam up awaiting orders. Nothing appeared to be doing aboard either ressol and no boats went to or came from the

"Our Sation's Battle Cry." A stirring patriotic song and chorus, with a flat portrait of Capt. Bigebee, free with next Bunday's Brooklyn Engle.—dele.

Porto Rice. It is not quite 900 miles from St. TROOPS TO INVADE CUBA.

HASTENING PREPARATIONS FOR THE FIRST EXPEDITION.

It Will Be Composed of Four Troops of Cavalry. Eight Batteries of Artillery, and Eight Regiments of Infantry-Brig. -Gon. Shafter to Command the Expedition-The Transperts Ordered to Me Mendy on Monday to Regin Taking on Troops and Supplies. WASHINGTON, April 28,-While the Govern

ment intends to maintain a waiting attitude with regard to the military occupation of Cuba and the driving out of the Spanish forces from the island, it is well understood that preparations for the first expedition, with the object of establishing a footbold at some point on the coast and of carrying munitions of war to the insurgents, go steadily forward. Gen. Miles made the frank statement to-day that, while the Spanish press refers to yellow fever as Spain's greatest ally and says that our army will die like flies if sent to Cuba, this Government will be in no hurry to go into the trap which the Spanish would gladly have us enter. While we are not idle, he said, we shall take our own time and rely upon our own judgment in preceeding against the Spanish forces. Every energy had been given to arming and equipping the volunteer forces of the United States, he said, and before they entered the field they would be supplied with everything required for field service. This would be done with as little delay as possible. Gen, Miles added that the act of Congress increasing the companies, troops and batteries of the regular army would be of great benefit to the service. It would enable the department to send to pests now practically deserted enough men to care for public property. For this duty married men would be selected.

Several prominent efficers of the army administration and other leading officers of the Government have emphasized time and again the belief that the expedition which is intended to leave the southern coast of Florida next week will bring on a general campaign in Cuba owing to the almost certain opposition to the preliminary project which will be offered by the Spanish Government. If the carrying out of the enterprise is to be considered an advantage to this Government, they say, it must naturally be regarded as a disadvantage to the Spanish Government. It is unreasonable to suppose, therefore, that Spain will allow this important military mevement to be made without resistance. Brig.-Gen. William R. Shafter had a further

consultation with officials of the War Department to-day. After having perfected all the details, apparently, of the proposed expedition, he left Washington to-night for the South with Lieut.-Col. J. B. Babcock and Lieut. R. H. Noble, members of his staff. His destination is a secret of the War Department, but it is supposed that he will arrive at Tampa as soon as the train on which he left will carry him there. The date on which the expedition with arms will leave the Southern coast has been set, but it is withheld from publication for prudential reasons. The War Department was informed to day that the orders for the movement of cavalry and artillery troops from the Chickamauga Park were being carried out. The troops to be used in the first Cuban expedition went aboard trains presumably bound for Tampa. As nearly as can s ascertained, the force which will compris the first military landing party on Cuban soil is to be composed of four troops of the Ninth Cav-airy, the entire eight betteries of artillery recently stationed at Chickamauga, and several regiments of infantry now at Tampa. The regiments at that point are the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-first. The Twenty-fourth Infantry, a negro regiment, will take part in the expedition

been decided that Brig.-Gen. Shafter shall command the expedition. There is a good reason to believe that Gen. Shafter will be promoted to the rank of Major-General within a short time. In order to give him this promotion it will be necessary to ignore the natural claims of Brig.-Gens. E. S. Otis and J. J. Coppinger, both of whom are his seni Gen. Otis was commissioned in that grade on Nov. 28, 1893, and Gen. Coppinger on April 25, 1895, but Gen. Shafter was not premoted to be a Brigadier General until May 3, 1897. Gen. Shafter is regarded very highly, however, by the present members of the army administra tion, and his early promotion to be a Major-General seems a certainty.

Preparations in Tampa for the setting out of he expedition have been almost completed. As early as Monday or Tuesday of next week the eight transport steamers chartered by the Government will be ready to take on the troops and their equipments and the stores intended for delivery to the Cuban Army. A suggestion was made to-day that the plans for setting out might be postposed or account of the departure of the Spanish fleet from the Cape Verde Islands under circumstances which leave this Government at a loss to determine the intentions of the Spanish naval authorities. It cannot be learned, however, that a postponement will occur. In fact, it is more reasonable to suppose that the time for

sailing from the Florida coast will be hastened. Now that the intention to land a force of perhaps 5,000 men in Cuba has been carried to the point where no retreat from the undertaking is ikely, the Government will lose no time in rais ing the volunteer army. The volunteers may e needed for a general campaign in Cuba sooner than was expected. The War Depart received information by telegraph to-day from many States showing the recruiting of men was begun this morning. Adjt.-Gen. Corbin said to-night that the recruiting now bids fair to proceed rapidly and with little friction, and that the mustering of whole regiments and brigades is a matter of only a few days. The War Department is still receiving hundreds of applications from persons who have organized companies and regiments of infantry and cavalry for the war against Spain. It is daily becoming more difficult for the department discriminate in these cases, and under the present authority for the volunteer army only a ew, comparatively, of the independent organ izations can be accepted. The orders to Leonard Wood for the organization of a regiment of rough riders, of which Theodore velt will be Lieutenant-Colonel, have been amended by directing him to proceed to Guthrie, D. T.; Muskoges, L. T.; Santa Fé, N. M.; Prescott, Ariz; Carson City, Nev., and Salt Lake City, Utan, to recruit the regiment. Capt. Wood is authorized to examine the volunteers for the regiment in order to determine their physical qualifications, after which he will muster them into the United States service.

President McKinley was busily engaged to day in considering the large number of recon mendations which have been made for Genera and staff appointments in the voluntee army. Several appointments of Major-Gen erals and Brigadier-Generals will probably be made within a few days. It is still regarded as certain that Fitzbugh Lee, James H. Wilson, and probably "Joe" Wheeler will be named as Major-Generals. There is some prob ability that Greaville Dodge will be appointed to the same grade. In the appointment of Brigadier-Generals of the volunteer army there is likely to be some surprises in the character of the nominations. Preference is likely to be shown for the large number of Majors of good roomes in the regular army, Some of the men have had military experien of a valuable kind, in addition to thorough education in the science of warfare as taught at West Point. Liout-Gon. Schoffeld, retired, has sent the following letter to the Secretary of War: "Sm: In compliance with your request 1 take pleasure in submitting to you the names of officers of the regular army who, I believe, from my own personal and official knowledge and the reports of officers in whom I have the highest confidence, are the best qualified for high com-

mands in the volunteer army." In the space following the text of the letter is a list of names, many of them prominent in the register of the regular army. Among them is Major Joseph P. Saiger, Inspector-General, who served throughout the civil war, during the first three months in the infantry, and the remainder of the time with a battery of light artillery. He was brevetted twice for gallant conduct, and after the war was appointed Adjutant of his regiment. He was an aide to Major-Gen, Schoffeld from 1884 to 1888, and vas military secretary to the Lieutenant-Gen-

eral in 1895. Several Representatives in Congress besides Gen. Wheeler of Alabama have offered their services to the Government in the present nostilities, Among these, James A. Walker of Virginia and J. J. Jenkins of Wisconsin. Mr. Jenkins served throughout the late war in a Wisconsin regiment of infantry. Gen. Walker entered the Confederate Army in 1861 as Captain of Company C, Fourth Virginia Infantry, which was a part of the famous "Stonewall Brigade." He was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and by successive advancements became Brigadier-General, and was assigned to command the Stonewall Brigade. He commanded Early's old division at the surrender at Appomattex. He was severely wound ed at Spottsylvania Court House in 1864.

Nothing is known of the President's intention in regard to the application of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, cabled from London, for assignment to service in the volunteer army.

Gen. Lieber, Judge Advocate General of the army, rendered an opinion to-day in regard commissioning of retired for the volunteer army. He decides that such officers may legally be commissioned, but that they cannot be allowed to command regular troops, and that their appointment to the volunteer forces is contingent on their receiving salary of \$2,500 or less per year as retired

As the time for military action in Cuba approaches, the officials of the War Department have become still more scrupulous in regard to giving out news for publication. An order was issued by Secretary Alger this morning, and delivered to all the heads of bureaus in the War Department, enjoining all officials and clerks, and all officers of the army stationed here, against giving out any information whatever to members of the press. The order forbids ever the discussion with newspaper reporters of matters connected with the army preparations and the movements of the army.

OUR LANDING IN CUBA. Spain Thinks Our Proposed Debarkation Troops is Merely a Ruse.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUS. Maprip, April 29.-It is believed here that the Americans will not be able to land at Matanzas, the bay being thickly planted with torpedoes.

The report of an intended debarkation of American troops in Cuba is treated as a ruse that is intended to mislead the Spanish Navy.

COLUMBIA SEEKS A LEE The Gale Was so Strong That the Sailors Couldn't

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., April 29,-The inhospitable weather on the New England coast is re sponsible for a little deviation from the prope route of the Columbia yesterday morning. When it came time to get under way for Glouces ter, according to schedule, a strong gale was blowing and the sea was so high that it was impossible to cat the anchor. Two seamen who went over the side to hook the cat when the anchor was clear were ducked under green seas until they had to be hauled aboard again with-

out having succeeded in hooking the cat.

The anchorage off Boston light was untenable, as the anchor had been dragging a little before it was lifted, so Capt, Sands determined to run over here, where he could get a lee. The anche was hauled up as far as it would come and oargale blew steadily all day and the forecastle was washed constantly by green seas. Sometimes the spray flew clear to the bridge. The gale continued to-day and the Columbia will stay here until to-morrow.

POSING AS FISHERMEN. Capturing Members of the Spanish Naval Re-

serve Outside Maynan. KEY WEST, April 29.-About midnight last

night the Newport arrived with the Spanish schooner Engracia, seven men on board and a cargo of fish, captured about three miles off Fort Cabanas, trying to enter Havana, The Captain of the Newport says that a number of these fishing schooners have been caught but released. From papers found on them since it is learned that the officers and crew of these craft belong to the Spanish naval reserve. In each crew there is one well-dressed man, supposed to be a Lieutenant. This is the fifth prize in which the Newport is interested. The Panther arrived at 11 A. M. with 1.100

marines on board, convoyed by the Montgomery. new in irons on the New York. They are sussected of being connected with the Navy. The other two are manifestly fishermen One of the men was well dressed and highly educated. He had with him a trunk filled with fine clothing.

THE PRIZE COMMISSION.

I Strips the Prize Steamer Panama of All Her Munitions.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 29 .- The Prize Com issieners have been all appointed as follows: Judge J. M. Phipps, ex-Commander J. K. Winn and Julius Otto. They will leave the Go ernment dock at 4 o'clock in the steam launch and visit each ship. As they have taken charge of the prises, they will seal the hatches of each ship The Prize Commission visited the Spanish steamer Panama this afternoon, and sent ashore all the munitions that were aboard ex cept the four guns, which were unbreeched and thus rendered temporarily useless. Fifty rifles, fifty cutlasses, and a lot of ammunition were among the articles taken off and stored at the naval storehouse.

FIRING AT FOG BANKS. Unine People Alarmed by Noises That Sounder Like a Warship's Gunr.

EASTPORT, Me., April 29.-The cruiser Minne apolis was reported near Machias to-day. About 6 P. M. there were sounds of thirty-five shots. as if from rapid-firing guns. The reports were heard plainly here, and many feared that a Spanish cruiser had been seen in the outer bay, in spite of the thick feg.

PASSED BY A WRITE WARSHIP. the Was Off the Banks, Hended West, as tioing Full Speed.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 29 .- The steamer Bruce at Sydney to-night from St. Johns, N. F., reports that at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon she was passed by a warship painted white, with two masts, travelling at a high rate of speed. The Bruce was logging fifteen knots, but she was easily overtaken and passed by the cruiser The Bruce was not near enough to distinguish the cruiser's nationality.

Latest Marine Intelligence. Steamship Lucania southeast of Fire Island, boun

in which to spend the summer .- Adv.

THE PARIS STORTED.

American Liner Reported at Piro Island The Morning.

FIRE ISLAND, April 30-2:45 A. M .- The American liner Paris is passing inward.

DEWER'S PLEET SIGRIEDS

Reported to Mang Koun That St She Arrived

Off Lucon Island, 100 Billes from Brantin. Hong Kong, April 30,-Admiral Deway's fleet, it is reported here, has been sighted of Bolinso, in the province of Zambales Lucon Island. It was at this point

which is 100 miles north of Manila, that the Philippine rebellion began in February last. It is conjectured that it is the purpose of Admiral Dewey to establish communication with the robel forces on land, but it is said the weather has thus far been too storms to permit him to do so.

Previous reports that the Spanish fleet bad eft Manila to meet the United States warships are now denied here. It is said that Spain's ships will remain in Manila bay to await the arrival of Admiral Dawsy's fleet.

ANOTHER SPANISH FLEST COMING. Yes Warships Will Sail from Cedis in a Fe

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUR. Captz, April 29,-The cruiser Numancia ar

rived at Cartagena to-day. She will come here is soon as possible. When she arrives a squadron consisting of

the Numancia, Pelaye, Vitoria, Alfonso XIII., three destroyers, and three torpede boats will sail immediately. LONDON, April 80 .- A despatch to the Times

from Gibraltar says that a high naval authority there declares that Spain succeeded in buying 170,000 tons of coal before the war began, and that it has all been delivered.

The correspondent adds that neither this nor

any important quantity of coal has reached Cadiz. SPANISH OFFICIAL LIARS.

couldn't Accidentally Bit the Truth About the Mattle Before Mataunas. Special Cable Despatches to THE BUR.

LONDON, April 29.-The official report of the sembardment of Matanzas, censored at Havans on Thursday, is published here. The report says that two shells from the American warships fell in the city and that a mule was killed. The artillerymen at Castle Severing returned the fire and the squadron withdrew.

The Madrid Impercial to-day expresses regre that Alphonse Daudet had not lived to write 'Tartarin, the Yankee Admiral," based upor Admiral Sampson's glorious eighteen-minute bombardment of Matansas, resulting in the laughtering of a mule.

The Pall Mall Gasette, referring to the Madrid Imparcial's contemptuous allusions to the Matanzas bembardment, says that Mark Twain tances bemoardment, says that act work by might be asked to supplement Daudet's work by adding a chapter on the Spanish fleet that has only just new succeeded in shuffling out of St. Vincent after the country has been at war eight

Manuto, April 20.—The Impercial's pleasant rice are a sample of the numerous gibes in dulged in at the expense of the United States. The illustrated papers join in the chorus of mockery with piquant caricatures based t Spanish reports of mishaps to American war ships, the slowness of the American prepara tions, and the confusion and lack of organiza-

tion in the navy and navy. These are scanned with huge delight in the cafes, clubs and other places of public gathering. The people are particularly pleased over the alleged misfortune to the Montgomery, because Dimas, where she is said to have run aground. has been a favorite spot for the landing of fillbustering expeditions.

The coast there is known to be extremely dangerous. The public, fed on newspaper and official assurances, is elatedly confident that Spain can successfully resist attacks on the Philippine and West Indian Islands.

According to all the reports of the fight off Matanzas, not one of our shots was aimed at the city nor did any of them land within less than four miles of it; nor was any shot fired at Castle Severine nor did any land within tess than

hree miles of It.

THE MADRID PORKER. Surnatur Name of the New Comic Paper D voted to Ridiculing Ynukees.

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sun. Madrid, April 29.—The hilarious confidence ere has been strong enough to induce the pub lication of a new comic paper, called The Porker, which is devoted to ridicale the Yankees, and incidentally of the English also, who, it says, are fit comrades for the Amer

ican pigs. It is said that the Government will only re port to letters of marque in the event of the de struction of Spanish warships rendering such action necessary. A rumor that Spain had offered Cuba to Austria is denied.

BLOWN UP BY SPANIARDS?

The California Powder Works Explosion Freb ably Due to Besign. SANTA CRUZ, April 29 .- The work of the scoret service detectives to-day strengthens the theory that the recent explosion at the Califor

nia powder mills near this city was due to Spanish sympathizers, and not to accident, The detectives have found that three Span ards were seen in Santa Cruz the day of the explosion talking excitedly. They had blankets on their backs and looked like travelling farm hands. Later they appeared at the powder mil and applied for work, but were not taken on.

Afterward they were seen loltering about the gates of the works, and after the bebris of the explosion was cleared away rolls of blankets were found, and three bodies that none can

As no visitors were going through the works, these bodies must be those of outsiders, and the detectives believe that they were strange Spaniards, who probably threw some heavy article into the nitre-glycerine or guncotton room and thus caused the explosion. Their ow deaths were due to their lack of knowledge of the destructive force of explosives.

EXPLOSION NEAR PHILADELPHIA It May Have Been in a Branch of the Bope Powder Mills.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 29 .- The tremor of heavy explosion was felt distinctly in this city at 11 o'clock to-night. Inquiry at Chester, Wilmington, and the surrounding ferritory fails to locate the explosion, but it is believed that is occurred at the Repause Chemical Works, a branch of Dupost Powder Mills, at Gibbatown, N. J., ten miles below this city. There is neither telegraphic nor tele phonic communication at night.

An invoice of high explosives for the gunbea Vixen arrived at League Island to-day, but it was ascertained that this is still intact, Worth Sonsog.

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A BUMOR THAT BEE WON'T LET US BOMBARD PHILIPPINE TOWNS.

She Man Mercantile Interests in Reary Town. but 6he Won't Oppose Cor Landing Troopie-Blanco flends a Clowing Report of the fittention in Cobs-We Did No Bamage in Our Pight Off Matanual Rucopt to Mill a Mule, and the Spanish Gone Mit Oce of the Fire Warshing That Attached the Posts -- " St Was a Cierious Day for Spain," have Gen. Corren -Weyler Makes a Bennttonni Speech in the Cortes, Befonding His Crimes in Cubs, Attacking the Autopomist Peticy, and Beetap ing That If He Had Blad Mx Mouths More He Would Have Subdued the Latend and Had 50,000 Veterans All Bendy for a Cambalgo.

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sex. Madrib, April 29.-It is rumored here than Germany has officially notified the United States that she will not permit the bombardment of any of the towns in the Philippine Islands, owing to the important German mercantile interests in every town, but she will not oppose the landing of troops. This story is received with deep sabinfaction

Japan has asked Spain to allow Japanese naval officers to watch events from the headquarters.

Replying in the Chamber of Deputies to-day to requests for information regarding the sbardment of Matanzas, Gen. Corres, Minister of War, said that the Government had decided to make all war news public, no matter whether it was good or bad. He then read the following despatch from Capt.-Gen. Blance:

"Three American cruisers opened fire Wednes day on the batteries at Fort Morrilo, Matanzas, without doing any damage. We fired fourteen shots, to which the Americans replied by a heavy machine gun fire, which did no harm. The enemy's squadron also fired fourteen shots at the Punta Sabanille battery, but only a mule was killed. The Spanish battery replied with four shots, after which the American ships were out of range. The squadron consisted of five vessels. They fired me shells into the place without any damage. "The French and Austrian Consuls have pro-tested against the bombardment on the ground that no previous warning was given to foreign

"The troops garrisoning the attacked posts are animated by the best spirits, and deserve

praise for their brave conduct. "The bombardment lasted an bour. We appear to have done some damage to the enemy's vessels. One funnel was seen to be hit. "Simultaneously with the bembardment, Col, Alfauss's column advanced to Mogote, south of

Mataneas, and engaged and defeated an in-surgent band under Betancourt, capturing the rebel positions and killing twenty men, including two leaders. The Spanish had two killed and a lieutenant and two soldlers wounded. The rebels abandoned their camp with a quantity of arms, stores, and horses, Five mounted insurgents, including the leader. Ljone, afterward came to Matanzas and mad

After reading the despatch Gen. Corres saids 'It has been a glorious day for Spain," The Senate to-day unanimously voted the bill of indemnity asked for by the Government for the November decrees establishing autono-my in the West Indies. An animated debate

recoded the vote. Martines Campes, on behalf of the Conserva tives, declared that it was their duty to strengthen the Government, but they reserved the right to discuss autonomy on another oc-

Other teaders having declared that they would support the Government, Schor Moret, Colonial Minister, thanked the Senators. Everybody thought the debate was closed, when Gen. Weyler arose. There was a marked movement and increased attention in the Senate and galleries when it was seen that he was going to speak. He began by apologizing for prolonging the discussion, but anid he could not allow the on without defending himself from the bitter criticism that had been passed upon him. He entered with much sternness upon a defence of his military and politica1 acts in Cuba, contending that severity was necessary. The results had been such that if six months more had been given to him he would have entirely crushed the insurgents and could have realized his promise made to Canovas del Castillo that in April, 1898, he would be in a position to offer him 50,000 veterans to ab-

tack the United States. Gen. Weyler severely attacked the Autone mist policy and the time chosen to inaugurate it. He concluded by warmly advising the Goverament to conduct energetic offensive sea and land operations against the United States. It would be the worst possible policy, he said, to

remain on the defensive with such an enemy, The Duke of Tetuan, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Gen. Ascarraga, formerly Minister of War, both declared that the Conservative party had always approved and accepted responsibility for the acts of Gen. Weyler

These declarations by the ex-Ministers enabled Sefior Moret to avoid debating with Gen. Way-ler. Such a debate, the Colonial Minister said, had better be left for a day when statesmes could find time for retrospective discussions.

SILVELA WANTS INTERVENTION. Me Longs for a European Congress to Countd

the Matter. Special Cable Desputch to THE BUIL

Paris, April 29.—The Echo publishes a report of an interview had by its correspond Madrid with Schor Silvela, the leader of the Spanish Conservative party, in which that statesman s.ys:
"We are resolved to fight with tenacity, but

the Atlantic Ocean is wide and Cube is a far base of operations. "If the powers were wise and prudent they would understand how much it is to their own interest to intervene. I only hope, in the interests of all concerned and of humanity, that a European congress will shortly be summone

to discuss the question. England has thought

fit to side with the United States. It will not

be long before she aces the immensity of her mistake. ATTACKING GEN. BERMEJO. The Spanish Minister of Marine Accused of Showing Lack of Energy.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUR," Maprin, April 29.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Schor Gasset, who is the manager of the Impurcial, attacked Admiral Bermejo, Minister of Marine, declaring that, notwithstanding his brilliant facilities, he showed a lack of the energy necessary in the present situation. Prime Minister Sagasta defended Admiral Bermejo, who, he said, was rendering great sergices to his country? It would one day be seen that he had provided for everything. He deserved only praise.

Admiral Bermejo repudiated the charge of tack of energy. A sense of patriotism, he compelled him to remain silent in regard to the stops taken for the national defence.

Pertugal, Mexico and Peru Declare Sentrality. WASHINGTON, April 29. Official notice that Portugal had proclaimed her nontrality between Spain and the United States was received at the State Department this afterno was also received that Mexico and Fore had